

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-24 are currently pending in the application, with claims, 1, 12, 14, and 20 being independent. Claims 8, 13, and 21 were withdrawn from further consideration as being drawn to a non-elected species, according to Applicant's election filed May 17, 2004. Claim 17 was withdrawn from consideration by the Examiner as also being directed to a non-elected species. Applicant has amended claims 1, 12, 14, and 20 to more appropriately define the present invention; and has amended claims 18 and 19 to address minor informalities.

Applicant respectfully requests favorable consideration of this amendment and earnestly seeks timely allowance of the pending claims.

### ***Claim Rejections – 35 USC §102***

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 9-10, 14, 16, 18-19, and 22-24 under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,496,208 to Bernhardt et al. ("Bernhardt"). Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses this rejection.

Regarding claims 1 and 14, Bernhardt discloses a method and apparatus for displaying a navigating data in the form of a graph structure. Bernhardt primarily discloses a software-based implementation which runs on a general-purpose computer as shown in Fig. 6. The general-purpose computer includes a memory device 122, a display device 147, and a processing unit 121. Bernhardt further discloses a user interface 20, which displays data to a viewer through display device 147. A frame window 20 contains four related windows 30-33 to assist the user in navigating a data structure from a data source. (See col. 4, lines 10-19; Fig. 4.) The four windows 30-33 are identified as a layout window 30, a thumbnail window 31, a path window 32,

and a details window 33. Thumbnail window 31 shows a miniature outline of the entire data tree. A raised area control component 40 within the thumbnail view acts much like the “thumb” of a normal scrollbar. The position of thumb 40 over the miniature view of the image shown in window 31 determines the portion (18a) of the tree that is shown in the layout view in window 30. Thumb 40 displays the enlarged portion of the image that is shown in window 30 in relationship to the entire image that is displayed in window 31. (See col. 4, lines 10-67; Fig. 4; col. 5, lines 1-16; Fig. 5.)

However, Bernhardt fails to disclose, at least, “range information indicating the portion of the image displayed in relation to the entire image represented by the stored information, wherein the entire image is superimposed on the main image display,” as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added), and “displaying range information indicating the portion of the image displayed in relation to the entire image represented by the stored information, wherein the entire image is superimposed on the main image,” as recited in claim 14 (emphasis added).

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of claims 1 and 14. Claims 2-7, 9-11, and 22-24 depend from claim 1 and are at least allowable by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 1. Claims 15-19 depend from claim 14, and are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 14.

### ***Claim Rejections – 35 USC §103: Bernhardt/Bullock***

The Examiner rejected claims 2-3, 12, and 20 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernhardt in view of US Patent No. 5,943,050 to Bullock et al. (“Bullock”). Applicant disagrees and respectfully traverses this rejection.

Regarding independent claims 12 and 20, Bernhardt merely teaches, as described in more detail above, a method and apparatus for displaying a navigating data, whereby a user may navigate the entire data structure in one window and using a thumb to select a portion of the data structure to be enlarged and displayed in another window.

Bullock merely teaches a portable computer 100, which includes a display 114 for controlling a digital camera 118 through an electronic tether 117. The tether includes power and control information to operate the camera 118 and provide captured image data for storage onto a computer 100. (See col. 3, lines 1-11; Fig. 1.) However, neither Bullock nor Bernhardt teach or suggest, at least, “an image display device electronically connected and directly attached to the photography device,” as recited in claim 12 (emphasis added)’ or “displaying a portion of an image represented by information stored in said memory device as a main image on the display panel, wherein the display panel is directly attached to the image photographic apparatus,” as recited in claim 20 (emphasis added).

The combination of Bullock and Bernhardt is distinguished by the above-quoted features in claims 12 and 20 in that the personal computer is merely tethered to the camera electronically using a connecting cable. This arrangement could not offer the advantages of an arrangement where the image display device was directly attached to the photography device such as, for example, portability and ease of use.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraw the rejections of claims 12 and 20.

Claims 2 and 3 depend from independent claim 1 and include all of the features recited therein. As presented above in the arguments for the allowability of claim 1, Bernhardt fails to

teach or suggest all of the limitations recited therein. Bullock, as described in the arguments for the allowability of claims 12 and 20 above, merely teaches an arrangement, whereby a camera is controlled by a computer through an electronic interface. Because neither Bernhardt nor Bullock disclose all of the features included in claims 2 and 3, Applicant respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of these claims.

***Claim Rejections – 35 USC §103(a): Other Rejections***

The Examiner rejected claims 4 and 15 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernhardt in view of US Patent No. 5,589,960 to Chiba et al. (“Chiba”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and includes all of the features recited therein. Claim 15 depends from claim 14 and includes all of the features recited therein. As presented above in the arguments for the allowability of claims 1 and 14, Bernhardt fails to disclose all of the features recited in these claims.

Chiba fails to cure the deficiencies of Bernhardt in this respect. Chiba merely discloses a double-layer type super-twisted liquid crystal display for displaying characters and other graphic forms.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of claims 4 and 15.

The Examiner rejected claims 5-7 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernhardt in view of US Patent No. 5,253,338 to Tanaka. Applicant disagrees and respectfully

traverses this rejection.

Claims 5-7 depend from claim 1 and include all of the features recited therein. As provided above in the arguments for the allowability of claim 1, Bernhardt fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited in allowable claim 1. Tanaka fails to cure the deficiencies of Bernhardt in this respect. Tanaka merely discloses a semi-automatic image tracing method for graphics and processing devices, in which image points of the image data are traced in a semi-automatic fashion, and the switch control is arranged to continue the tracing upon a decision made upon the trace conditions at a branch point of the tracing path, thereby tracing the image points of the image data while confirming the tracing path. (See col. 2, lines 25-33.)

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of claims 5-7.

The Examiner rejected claim 11 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernhardt in view of US Publication No. 2002/0024608 to Ejima ("Ejima"). Applicant disagrees and respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 11 depends from claim 1 and includes all the features recited therein by virtue of its dependency. As provided above in the arguments for the allowability of claim 1, Bernhardt fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited in allowable claim 1. Ejima fails to cure the deficiencies of Bernhardt in this respect. Ejima merely discloses an information processing apparatus, which causes reduced images to be displayed when a plurality of images are selected by a selection device. The images are arranged on the screen in a designated order in accordance with the order in which the images were selected by the selection device. (See abstract.)

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claim 11.

***Conclusion***

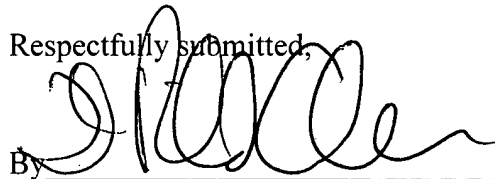
In view of the above amendments and remarks, this application appears to be in condition for allowance and the Examiner is, therefore, requested to reexamine the application and pass the claims to issue.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Martin Geissler (Reg. 51,011) at telephone number (703) 205-8000, which is located in the Washington, DC area.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: <sup>an</sup> August 3, 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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